IZVORNI ZNANSTVENI RAD ORIGINAL SCIENTIFIC PAPER

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SIGURNA TRGOVINA DROGOM

THE SAFE DRUG TRADE

SAŽETAK: Previše je komentatora koji krivnju za zločin povezuju s drogom. Da, oni su uistinu povezani, ali smjer uzrokovanja ide gotovo suprotno. Radi se o tome da zabrana supstanci koje uzrokoju ovisnost vodi do zločinačkog ponašanja, a ne obrnuto. Ukoliko želimo sigurnost povezanu s drogom, utoliko je legalizacija preferentno rješenje za javnu politiku.

KLJUČNE RIJEČI: legalizacija, droga, zločin, pravda

JEL kategorija: K32

ABSTRACT: All too many commentators blame crime on drugs. Yes, the two are indeed correlated, but the direction of causation is almost entirely in the opposite direction. It is the prohibition of addictive substances that leads to criminal behavior, not the other way around. If we want drug safety, legalization is the preferred public policy solution.

KEY WORDS: legalization, drugs, crime, justice

JEL Category: K32

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Svi se možemo složiti s time da su nezakonite droge štetne. Većina ih uzrokuje ovisnost kod korisnika, što dovodi do brzog narušavanja fizičkog zdravlja, loših odabira, te čak i smrti. Međutim, sama činjenica da su droge opasne ne znači da moraju biti nezakonite. Ovaj rad ni na koji način ne zagovara opasnosti nezakonitog tržišta drogom, ali drži da legalizacija i široka dostupnost droge pridonose pravdi, kao i blagostanju čovječanstva.

Pojedini komentatori stava su da se tržište drogom može kontrolirati preko regulacija koje izdaje Uprava za kontrolu prehrambenih i farmaceutskih proizvoda (eng. *Food and Drug Administration*, *FDA*). Oni drže da bi se time osiguralo da droge, prije nego što postanu dostupne javnosti, nisu suviše jake za konzumaciju te će uzrokovati najmanje moguće negativne posljedice kod korisnika. Prema njihovom mišljenju, ovi ciljevi mogu se ostvariti regulacijom cijene, količine i kvalitete. Jednom kada se eliminira nezakonita trgovina, neće biti potrebe za provođenjem zakona i uhićivanjem vezanim za nezakonite supstance. Ako se nezakonito tržište drogom ozakoni, tada je i to tržište eliminirano i više ne predstavlja prijetnju društvu. Mi zagovaramo protiv ovog mišljenja. Umjesto toga, zagovaramo gledište da FDA nije potrebna za ovu svrhu, te ukoliko se održavaju zakoni protiv prijevare i krađe, utoliko će naši ciljevi biti postignuti.

UVOD

Nezakonita druga je supstanca koja utječe na ljudsko ponašanje te koja se ne može zakonski proizvesti, kupiti, prodati ili konzumirati u Sjedinjanim Državama. To uklljučuje kanabis ili marihuanu, koja je u procesu legalizacije, kokain, ecstasy ili metilendioksimetamfetamin/MDMA, gama hidroksibutirat ili "drogu za silovanje", halucinogene, kao što su dietilamid lizerginske kiseline ili LSD, heroin, inhalante, kao što su aerosol sprejevi, nitriti ili plinovi, ketamin, metakvalon, pejotl i metamfetamine. Naravno,

We can all agree that illegal drugs are harmful. The majority cause addiction in users, which can lead to rapidly declining physical health, poor choices, and even death. However, just because drugs are deleterious does not mean they should be illegal. This paper in no way celebrates the dangers of the illegal drug market but does maintain by legalizing and making drugs widely available, justice will be served as well as human welfare.

Some commentators take the position that it is possible to control the drug market through the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulation. They maintain this would ensure that before these drugs are available to the public, they are not too potent for human consumption and will cause as little negative effects to the user as possible. In their view, by regulating price, quantity, and quality, we can attain these goals. Once illegal trade is eliminated, there will be no need for law enforcement and incarceration surrounding illegal substances. If the illegal drug market is legalized, then the market itself will be eliminated and will no longer be a threat to society. We argue against this viewpoint. Instead, we defend the view that the FDA is not needed for this purpose, and that as long as the law against fraud and theft is upheld, our goals will be attained.

INTRODUCTION

An illegal drug is a substance that affects human behavior, one which cannot legally be manufactured, bought, sold, or consumed in the United States. This includes, cannabis or marijuana, which is in the process of being legalized, cocaine, ecstasy or methylenedioxymethamphetamine/ MDMA, gamma-hydroxybutyric or the "date rape drug," hallucinogens, such as lysergic acid diethylamide or LSD, heroin, inhalants, such as aerosol sprays, nitrites, or gases, ketamine, methaqualone, peyote, and methamphetamines. Of course, there are many more drugs that have not been listed by the DEA. Due to the increasing

postoji mnogo više droga koje nisu na popisu Američke agencije za suzbijanje zloporabe droga (eng. *Drug Enforcement Administration, DEA*). Zbog povećane potražnje kanabisa u rekreativne ili medicinske svrhe, njegova "ulična" cijena je porasla[1], stoga se svakodnevno kupuju druge droge ili verzije različitih supstanci.[2] Jedan primjer je novi trend konzumacije "začina" (eng. *spice*), ili K-2; to može biti bilo koja sušena biljna supstanca, kao što je origano, špricana raznovrsnim sprejevima. Distributeri su se dosjetili ove, mnogo jeftinije, trenutno zakonite alternative pušenju klasične marihuane. Jedina je razlika u tome što su željeni učinci od marihuane intenzivniji i traju duže sa "začinom". Ne samo da korisnici plaćaju manje već uživaju u dužem i snažnijem učinku opojnosti od "začina".

Iz perspektive zakona, vlada zabranjuje specifične kemijske formule, čineći time sve što to nije zakonitim. Proizvođači su pronašli rupu u zakonu često mijenjajući sprej koji se koristi za pripravu "začina", čime on tehnički postaje legalan.[3] Ovaj trenutni ciklus čini gotovo nemogućim službeno definirati nezakonite droge. Iako nema konkretne definicije, mnogo je razloga zbog kojih bi ljudi trebali koristiti drogu onako kako žele, a jedan od njih vezan je za naša ustavna prava.

PREDNOSTI

Deveti amandman Povelje o pravima govori sljedeće: "Navođenje određenih prava u Ustavu ne može se tumačiti kao negiranje ili umanjivanje drugih prava građana."[4] Žele li ljudi izvoditi samodestruktivne radnje i koristiti nezakonite droge, zakonom ih kazniti bilo bi kršenje njihovih prava. Većina nezakonitih droga imaju slabe nuspojave, ali u slobodnom društvu. Savršeni primjer štetnih učinaka države dadilje jest Prohibicija 1920-ih. Vlada je potpuno zabranila alkohol zbog toga što se smatrao opasnim za pojedince i cijelo društvo. Međutim, Prohibicija je dovela do ilegalnih barova (eng. *speakeasys*), gdje su ljudi konzumirali alkohol

demand of medicinal and recreational cannabis, the price for it "on the street" has increased[1], so other drugs and versions of different substances are being purchased every day.[2] One example of a new strain is spice, or K-2; this can be any dried plant-like substance, such as oregano, with an often-changing spray applied to the plant. Distributors came up with this much cheaper, currently legal, alternative to smoking classic marijuana. The only difference is that the desired effects from marijuana are intensified and last longer with spice. Not only is the user paying less, but they are getting a longer and stronger high from spice as well.

From a legal standpoint, the government mandates specific chemical formulas as illegal, and anything else is lawful. Manufacturers have found a loophole by changing the spray used to make spice on a frequent basis keeping them technically legal.[3] This ongoing cycle makes it nearly impossible to officially define illegal drugs. Even though there is no concrete definition, there are many reasons why people should use drugs as they wish, and one reason relates back to our Constitutional rights.

ADVANTAGES

The 9th Amendment in the Bill of Rights reads as follows: "The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people."[4] If people want to perform self-destructive actions and use illegal drugs, it is a rights violation to punish them through law. Most illegal drugs have poor side effects, but in a free society. A perfect example of the deleterious effects of the nanny state was Prohibition in the 1920s. The government completely banned alcohol because it was considered dangerous to individuals and society as a whole. However, Prohibition led to speakeasys, or underground bars where people would consume alcohol in secret, and often died of "bathtub gin." Millions of government dollars were lost in enforcement, and bootleggers smuggle

u tajnosti, a često i umirali of džina proizvedenog u kućnoj radinosti (eng. *bathtub gin*). Milijuni državnih dolara izgubljeni su u provedbi zakona, dok su prodavači alkohola na crno krijumčarili alkohol u državu. Ništa se produktivno nije postiglo Prohibicijom, osim prikrivenih ovisnosti.[5] Od Prohibicije, cijene alkohola su drastično pale[6], iako se pristup alkoholu povećao. Tko god želi pivo, može otići u dućan alkoholnim pićima. Alkohol je jeftin jer ne predstavlja distributerima rizik od zatvora. Štoviše, potražnja je manja znog toga što je široko dostupan, pa ga ljude manje žele; neki ljudi misle da je siguran zbog toga što FDA uvjerava da je siguran za konzumaciju.

ŠTITI LI UPRAVA ZA KONTROLU PREHRAMBENIH I FARMACEUTSKIH PROIZVODA (FDA) KONZUMACIJU ALKOHOLA?

Sav alkohol koji se prodaje u Sjedinjenim Državama mora proći testiranje i inspekciju koju provodi FDA prije prodaje građanima. Prema nekim komentatorima, kada bi FDA isto učinila s heroinom ili kokainom, ljudi bi ih mogli konzumirati na siguran način. Prema Američkoj udruzi za građanske slobode (eng. *American Civil Liberties Union, ACLU*), ne postoje kontrole kvalitete. Kada su droge nezakonite, vlada ne može provoditi standarde kvalitete, čistoće ili potencije. Posljedično, ulična droga je često kontaminirana ili izrazito potentna, uzrokujući bolesti i ponekad smrt onima koji ju konzumiraju (ACLU, 2020.). Jedna od glavnih prijetnji u zadnjih nekoliko godina su kemikalije, kao što je fentanil, koje se dodaju drogama i čine ih vrlo toksičnima. Uz FDA regulaciju, fentanil i druge potentne kemikalije bile bi zabranjene u proizvodima te bi se stope predoziranja smanjile. Mogli bismo očekivati isti padajući trend cijene i kvantitete. Ako postoje pravila za maksimalnu cijenu i količinu, zlouporaba proizvoda bi se vjerojatno smanjila. Distributeri ne bi smjeli prodavati prevelike količine jednog proizvoda kupcima nadajući se da će kupci taj

impure alcohol into the country. Nothing productive came from Prohibition other than more concealed addictions.[5] Since Prohibition, rates of alcoholism have dropped significantly[6] even though there is more access to alcohol. Anybody who wants beer, can go to the liquor store. Alcohol is cheap because there is no risk to distributors of prison. Moreover, demand is lower because, since it is readily available, people don't desire it as much; some people think it is safe because the Food and Drug Administration ensures it is secure for consumption.

DOES THE FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION SAFEGUARD ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION?

All alcohol sold in the United States must pass certain tests and inspections by the FDA before it can be sold to the public. According to some commentators, if the FDA were able to do the same thing with heroin or cocaine, people would be able to consume their product safely. According to the ACLU, there are "no quality controls. When drugs are illegal, the government cannot enact standards of quality, purity or potency. Consequently, street drugs are often contaminated or extremely potent, causing disease and sometimes death to those who use them." (ACLU, 2020). One of the main threats in the last few years are chemicals, such as fentanyl, that are being added to drugs making them highly toxic. With FDA regulation, fentanyl and other potent chemicals would no longer be allowed in products and rates of overdoses would diminish. We would expect a similar downward trend for price and quantity. If there are rules enacting a maximum price and quantity, abuse of products would likely decrease. Distributors would not be allowed to sell excessive amounts of one product to customers in hopes of customers using the product in moderation and not going overboard as well. Once regulations on drug use are in place, the next step is to eliminate the costs to the government associated with drug use.

proizvod koristiti umjereno i neće pretjerivati. Jednom kada bi se uspostavile regulacije droge, sljedeći korak bi bila eliminacija troškova vlade vezanih za konzumaciju droge.

Međutim, postoje velike poteškoće pri oslanjanju na FDA da igra pozitivnu ulogu u ovoj situaciji. Najveći problem je u tome što ova organizacija općenito predstavlja veću štetu javnom zdravlju nego dobrobit.[7] Prvo, smanjivanje opcija ljudima je u direktnoj suprotnosti s promicanjem blagostanja kupaca. Drugo, ova je organizacija državni monopol. Ako smo išta naučili iz osnova ekonomije, to je da konkurencija donosi bolji proizvod, u ovom slučaju osiguranje sigurnosti. Treće, privatni monopoli barem mogu bankrotirati, ako su dovoljno neučinkoviti i izgube dovoljno profita. Isto se ne može reći za državni monopol. Koliko god da je neučinkovit, podupire ga porezna snaga države.

Prema Saveznoj zatvorskoj upravi, 46,2% zatvorenika u saveznim zatvorima optuženi su za zločine povezane s drogom[8]. Oni se obično klasificiraju kao posjedovanje s namjerom za distribuciju. Jednostavno posjedovanje male količine kod sebe, u svom vozilu ili u svom domu dovoljno je za zločin posjedovanja i to je protuzakonito (De Castroverde Law Group, 2019). Centar za američki napredak saznao je kako je količina novca utrošenog na "rat protiv droge" koštala Sjedinjene Države 1 trilljun dolara od 1971., kada je rat prvi put objavio predsjednik Nixon. 2015. godine, savezna je država potrošila u procjeni 9,2 milijuna dolara svaki dan da bi zatvorila ljude optužene za kaznena djela povezana s drogom – to je više od 3,3 bilijuna godišnje[9] (Pearl, 2018).

Očito je da naši troškovi zatvaranja nisu toliki samo zbog droge, već i količina novca utrošenog na obuku policajaca da uhite posjedovatelje, testiranje optuženih na drogu i onih supstanci koje nose sa sobom, održavanje suđenja, te napokon sudsko gonjenje optuženika zahtjevaju mnogo više vremena i novca nego sama regulacija droge i pružanje liječenja onima koji su pod utjecajem.

But there are grave difficulties with relying upon the FDA to play a positive role in this situation. The major problem is that this organization is itself in general more of a harm to public health than a benefit.[7] For one thing, reducing people's options is the exact opposite path of the one that will promote consumer well-being. For another, this organization is a government monopoly. If there is one thing we have learned from basic economics, it is that competition brings about a better product, in this case assurance of safety. Third, at least private monopolies can sometimes go bankrupt, if they are inefficient enough, and lose a sufficient number of profits. The same cannot be said for this government monopoly. Be it ever so inefficient, it is backed up by the taxing power of the state.

According to the Federal Bureau of Prisons, 46.2% of inmates in federal prisons are incarcerated on drug charges[8]. These are generally defined as possession or intent to distribute. "Simply having a minor amount on your person, in your vehicle, or in your home can constitute possession and is against the law." (De Castroverde Law Group, 2019). The Center for American Progress has found that the amount of money spent on "the war on drugs," has cost the United States $1 trillion since 1971, when the war was first officially declared by President Nixon. "In 2015, the federal government spent an estimated $9.2 million every day to incarcerate people charged with drug-related offenses—that's more than $3.3 billion annually[9]." (Pearl, 2018).

Obviously, our extensive incarceration rates are not solely due to drugs, but the amount of money spent training officers to arrest possessors, drug testing the accused and the substances they carry, holding trials, and eventually prosecuting the accused is a lot more time consuming and expensive than regulating the drugs themselves and providing those affected with treatment. Not only could the money used to incarcerate drug offenders be used for something better, but if drugs were traded legally, that $1 trillion

Ne samo da se novac koji se koristi za zatvaranje prekršitelja može koristiti za nešto bolje, već kada bi trgovina drogom bila legalna, tih 1 trilijun dolara mogao bi se preusmjeriti za ublažavanje siromaštva, a ne držanje ljudi u zatvoru zbog desetak grama trave u svom autu.

NEDOSTACI

Glavni i najvaljaniji argument protiv legalizacije je taj da ljudima pruža veći pristup drogi, a time bi korisnici i oni koji još nisu probali drogu vjerojatno probali neku supstancu zato što je legalna i tako postali ovisni, budući da im ne prijete nikakve optužbe za zločin. Bilo bi logično da ako netko želi neki proizvod, njegova legalizacija bi dovela do toga da ga nabavi u većoj mjeri. Krivulje potražnje i ponude bi se pomakle udesno, pokazujući povećanu uporabu. Ljudi koji već koriste redovito nezakonite supstance imali bi koristi od legalizacije. Međutim, pojedina društva legalizirala su mnoge vrste droga i nisu uvidjela štetne učinke o kojima se šuška. Na primjer, u Portugalu su nezakonite supstance dekriminalizirane 2001. godine. Droge same po sebi nisu legalne, no posjedovanje i distribucija ne smatraju se više zločinom. Najgora kazna koju je netko mogao dobiti za posjedovanje droge je plaćanje globe i 6 mjeseci pritvora. Obično presude još uključuju obaveznu rehabilitaciju. Iako je ljudima tada dopušteno da nabave drogu legalnim putem, stope predoziranja, stope ovisnosti i stope zaraze od kontaminiranih igala značajno su pale. Među odraslim Portugalcima, 3 su smrti uzrokovane predoziranjem drogom na svakih milijun stanovnika. Prosjek Europske Unije je 17,3 na milijun (Ingraham, 2015). Jedan razlog u korist legalizacije jest taj što pružanje kupcima onoliko proizoda koliko žele naposljetku dovodi do toga da više neće željeti pretjerane količine tog proizvoda (smanjenje marginalne korisnosti), što će dovesti do smanjenja tržišta droge i eventualnog kraja ovog uzaludnog 49-godišnjeg rata protiv droge. Drugi je razlog pitanje deontologije.

would have gone toward curing poverty instead of keeping people in prison for having a quarter ounce of pot in their car.

DISADVANTAGES

The main and most valid argument against legalization is that if people have more access to drugs, users and virgins to the drug world will be more likely to try a substance because it is legal and then become addicted since they no longer face any possible criminal charges. It would make logical sense that if someone wants a product, legalizing it will lead to them obtaining more of it. Both demand and supply curves will shift to the right, indicating more usage. People who already use illegal substances regularly, would likely benefit from legalization. However, certain societies have legalized many types of drugs, and have not seen the adverse effects often bruited about. In Portugal, for example, illegal substances were decriminalized in 2001. The drugs themselves were not legal, but possession and distribution were no longer criminal acts. The worst penalty one could receive for possession of drugs was a fine and a 6-month jail sentence. Normally, sentences include government-required rehabilitation as well. Even though people were then allowed to obtain drugs legally, the overdose rate, addiction rate, and infection rate due to contaminated needles fell significantly. "Among Portuguese adults, there are 3 drug overdose deaths for every million citizens. The European Union average is 17.3 per million." (Ingraham, 2015). One reason in favor of legalization is that providing consumers with as much product as they want, they will eventually no longer desire excessive amounts of it (diminishing marginal utility), leading to the diminution of the drug market, and an eventual conclusion to this futile 49-year war on drugs. Another is a matter of deontology. Adults have a right to ingest into their bodies whatever they wish, harmful or not. Paternalism is justified for children, not for adults.

Odrasli ljudi imaju pravo unositi u tijelo što god žele, bilo to štetno ili ne. Paternalizam je opravdan u slučaju djece, a ne odraslih.

Kada većina ljudi pomisli na drogu, zločin im vrlo brzo padne na pamet. Kada god čujete da je netko upucan niotkuda, najčešće će jedna ili druga osoba posjedovati drogu, bilo da se radi o žrtvi ili napadaču ili oboje. Naknadna istraživanja pokazala su da otprilike pola ubojstava u Sjedinjenim Državama uključuje nekakvu poveznicu s alkoholom i/ili drogom (Miles, 2012). Mnogi misle da drogu ne bi trebalo legalizirati, zbog toga što postoji toliko zločinačkih djela povezanih s drogom; oni zaključuju da bi stope zločina samo narasle kada bi se droga legalizirala. To je krivo zbog toga što ljudi ne pucaju jedni na druge samo zato što "on ima drogu, a ja nemam". Razlog pozadi nasilja i zločina je novac koji je uključen u to. Budući da je nezakonito tržište drogom toliko riskantno i profitabilno, distributeri zarađuju ogromne iznose.

No istina je vrlo suprotna. Droge koje izazivaju ovisnost ne uzrokuju zločin. Radije, prohibicija ga uzrokuje. Ponovno, vraćamo se na alkohol zbog analogije. Kada je bio zabranjen, za vrijeme Prohibicije, mnogo je nasilja bilo povezano s alkoholom. Isto je s marihuanom. Sada kada je legalizirana, nikakva zločinačka djela se ne povezuju s njom. Oregon je upravo napravio sitne korake prema legalizaciji heroina i kokaina. Uskoro, pucnjava vezana za obranu vlastitog područja distribucije bit će fenomen prošlosti.

Termin crno tržište vrlo se često koristi u medijima i politici, obično s ciljem zastrašivanja ljudi, no što crno tržište zapravo znači? Crno je tržište ekonomska aktivnost koja se odvija izvan kanala pod državnom sankcijom. Transakcije na crnom tržištu obično se događaju "ispod stola" kako bi sudionici izbjegli državne kontrole cijena i poreze (Kenton, 2020). Uistinu nema ništa zastrašujuće na samom crnom tržištu, međutim mnogo je nasilja povezano s njim. Većinu proizvoda koji se prodaju na taj način, kao što su droga, oružje i prostitucija, općenito je potrebno snažno zaštititi kako bi

When most people think of drugs, crime often comes to mind fairly quickly. If you ever hear about someone being shot out of the blue, many times either party will have drugs somewhere in their possession, whether it's the victim, the assailant, or both. "Subsequent research has found that approximately half of homicides in the United States involve some connection to alcohol and/or drugs." (Miles, 2012). Many think that drugs should not be legalized because there is already so much drug related crime; they conclude that if drugs become legal, the crime rates will only increase. This is false because people do not shoot each other just because "he has drugs, and I don't." The reason behind the violence and crime is the money involved. Since the illegal drug market is so risky and profitable, distributors earn vast sums.

But the truth is the very opposite. Addictive drugs do not cause crime. Rather, prohibition does. Again, we can resort to alcohol as an analogy. When it was outlawed, under prohibition, great violence was associated with it. It is the same with marijuana. Now that it has been legalized there is no criminality associated with it. Oregon has just taken tiny steps in the direction of legalizing heroin and cocaine. Soon, shootings concerning turf will be a phenomenon of the past.

The term black market is used very often in the media and in politics, normally in order to scare people, but what does the black market really mean? "A black market is economic activity that takes place outside government-sanctioned channels. Black market transactions usually occur "under the table" to let participants avoid government price controls and taxes." (Kenton, 2020). There really is not anything scary about the black market itself, however, a lot of violence is involved in the black market. The majority of products sold, such as drugs, weaponry, and prostitution, generally require to be heavily protected in order to stay out of the government's eye. With reason, lots of people fear that legalizing drugs may not totally eliminate the black market, which brings me back

izbjegli državno uplitanje. Razumno, mnogo ljudi je u strahu da legalizacija droge neće dovesti do potpune eliminacije crnog tržišta, što me dovodi natrag na Prohibiciju. Sve vezano za alkohol moralo je biti u tajnosti. Nabava, konzumacija i uvoz nisu se smjeli obznaniti državi, tako je sve odrađeno na crnom tržištu. Međutim, jednom kada je alkohol ponovno legaliziran, više nije bilo potrebe za tajnosti. Naravno, distributeri su se kasnije morali suočiti s oporezivanjem njihovih proizvoda, no bilo je mnogo manje nasilja i opasnosti povezanih s poslovanjem alkoholom. Isti koncept mogao bi funkcionirati za tržište drogom.[10] Jednom kada sve nezakonite supstance postanu zakonite, nestaje tajnost crnog tržišta. Droga će se oporezivati, no sva korupcija i nasilje mogu se preobraziti u profite i povećanu ekonomsku aktivnost. Ne može se s pouzdanjem tvrditi da će legalizacija droge dovesti do potpunog ukidanja crnog tržišta. Trebat će proći neko vrijeme, kao što je i bio slučaj s Prohibicijom, no to bi značilo puno sigurniju zajednicu i uspješno gospodarstvo.

BUDUĆNOST

Oregon je upravo napravio sitan korak u civiliziranom smjeru. Za vrijeme izbora 2020. ova je država dekriminalizirala male količine heroina, kokaina i sličnih opojnih droga.[11] Ovo je od krucijalne važnosti jer obuhvaća Nozickov (1974, str. 163) aforizam o kapitalističkim djelima među odraslima uz njihovu privolu. Izborna mjera 110, Inicijativa za dekriminalizaciju droge i liječenje ovisnosti, prihvaćena je s 59% glasova. To je nevjerojatan obrat u zemlji koja je pred jedno stoljeće zabranila alkohol, a nije ni marihuanu legalizirala u svih 50 država. Ljude se više neće zatvarati zbog zločina bez žrtava – uzimanja droge. Kritičari će odmah reći da nije zločin bez žrtava s obzirom na to da će oni koje ovisnici o drogama uzdržavaju biti u većoj ekonomskoj opasnosti nego da njihovi uzdržavatelji ne uzimaju drogu. No kad bi to bila istina, ljude bi se trebalo zatvarati također zbog ostalih ponašanja koja

to my previous point of Prohibition. Everything related to alcohol had to be in secret. Purchasing, consumption, and importation could not be known by the government, so everything was done in the black market. However, once alcohol was legalized again, there was no need for secrecy. Of course, distributors were later faced with taxation on their products, but there was much less violence and danger surrounding the business of alcohol. The same concept can work for the drug market as well.[10] Once all illegal substances become legal, there is no longer a need for black market secrecy. The drugs will be taxed, but all of the corruption and violence can transform into profits and a heightened economy. There is no security in saying that as soon as drugs are legalized, the black market will be immediately annihilated. It will take some time as it did after Prohibition, but this would mean a much safer community and thriving economy.

THE FUTURE

Oregon has just moved a baby step in a civilized direction. In the election of 2020 this state has decriminalize small amounts of heroin, cocaine and other such addictive drugs.[11] This is crucially important since it embodies Nozick's (1974, p. 163) aphorism about "capitalist acts between consenting adults." Ballot Measure 110, the Drug Decriminalization and Addiction Treatment Initiative, was passed with 59 percent of the vote. This is a remarkable turnaround in a country that a century ago prohibited alcohol, and has not yet even legalized marijuana in all 50 states. No longer will people be imprisoned for engaging in the victimless crime of drug taking. Critics will aver that it is not victimless since the dependents of drug addicts will more likely be in dire straits economically than if their mentor dig not engage in this practice. But if that were true, people ought to be incarcerated, also, for other acts which diminish their capacity to earn a living: overeating, alcoholism, laziness, suicide. In any case, the main

smanjuju njihovu sposobnost zarađivanja za život: prejedanje, alkoholizam, lijenost, samoubojstvo. U svakom slučaju, glavni razlog gubitka zarade jest visoka cijena ovih supstanci, koja ne dolazi zbog nečega što se nalazi u sirovinama, već prije zbog same prohibicije.

Moramo naglasiti ogroman jaz u liniji koja stoji između zagovaranja legalizacije ovih opasnih farmaceutskih proizvoda i pozivanja na njihovu konzumaciju. Mi podržavamo prvo navedeno, ali svakako odbacujemo potonje. Ovo nije nelogično gledište. Netko također može osuđivati prostituciju, bez da podržava zatvaranje onih koji sudjeluju u njoj.

Kao rezultat ovog humanog, prosvijetljenog pothvata predviđamo, *ceteris paribus*, da će se razina zločina u Oregonu radikalno smanjiti. Nadalje, bit će manje potrebe za policijskom praksom nenajavljenih pretresa, koji su rezultirali smrću Breonne Taylor (AP, 2020). Oni koji su "krivi" za ništa više do uzimanja opasnih droga više neće biti prisiljeni živjeti u očaju, strahu od policije ili trovanja. Ovaj će proizvod moći nabaviti u uglednim, sigurnim ljekarnama. Skidamo kape do poda 59% Oregonaca koji su imali moralnu hrabrost podržati ovu izbornu mjeru, a zahvalni smo onima koji su ju najprije inicirali.

ZAKLJUČAK

Legalizacija štetnih supstanci trebela bi biti cilj civilnog uređenja. Dopuštanje ljudima da se ponašaju kako žele sve dok time ne krše prava drugih trebao bi biti cilj pravog zakona. Uhićivanje i zatvaranje ljudi samo zbog posjedovanja droge nije civilizirano, smanjujući stopu zločina sniživanjem oportunitetnih troškova. Nezakonite droge u potpunosti su oslabile ljudske živote, njihove obitelji, našu društvenu infrastrukturu, te naše gospodarstvo u cijelosti.

reason for loss of earnings capacity is the high price of these substances, which stem not from anything intrinsic to the raw materials, but rather from the prohibition in the first place.

We must draw a deep chasm of a line between advocating the legalization of these dangerous pharmaceuticals, and urging their actual use. We support the former, but very much reject the latter. Nor is this an illogical position to take. One can condemn, too, prostitution, without supporting imprisonment for those who engage in it.

As a result of this new humane, enlightened undertaking we predict that, ceteris paribus, the level of crime in Oregon will be radically reduced. Further, there will be less need for "no knock" police practices which resulted in the unfortunate death of Breonna Taylor (AP, 2020). Those who are "guilty" of no greater a crime than ingesting these hazardous drugs will no longer be forced to live lives of desperation; fearing police, or being poisoned. They will be able to obtain these products in reputable, safe, pharmacies. Our hats are off to the 59% of Oregonians with the moral courage to support this ballot measure, and our thanks go out to those who initiated it in the first place.

CONCLUSION

The legalization of harmful substances should be the goal of a civilized order. Allowing people to act as they please as long as they do not violate the rights of others should be the aim of proper law. Arresting and incarcerating people for simply possessing drugs, is uncivilized, decreasing the rate of crime by lowering the opportunity costs of drugs. Illegal drugs have completely debilitated human lives, their families, our societal infrastructure, and our economy as a whole.

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[2] U ekonomskim krugovima, riječ je o supstitucijama. Kada bi cijena čaja porasla, ljudi bi ga zamijenili za kavu. Isto je u slučaju vina i piva.

[3] "How Is Spice Made?" (2015., 22. lipnja). Pristupljeno 10. studenoga 2020., na https://archives.drugabuse.gov/blog/post/how-spice-made

[4] Engrossed Bill of Rights, 25. rujna 1789.; General Records of the United States Government; Record Group 11; National Archives. Iako je izvorno predloženo 12 amandmana, 10 koji su ratificirani sačinjavaju Povelju o pravima iz 1791. (za prijevod korišten izvor: Povelja o pravima Veleposlanstva Sjedinjenih Američkih Država, https://photos.state.gov/libraries/amgov/30145/publications-other-lang/CROATIAN.pdf)

[5] Zapravo, povlačimo tu izjavu. Postojali su mnogobrojni birokratski poslovi za policiju, čuvare zatvora itd. Također ne možemo zaboraviti o "Baptistima i krijumčarima". Ništa produktivno nije izašlo iz ove jadne epizode što bi bilo nedvosmisleno korisno.

[6] Mann, R. E., dr. (n.d.). "The Epidemiology of Alcoholic Liver Disease". Pristupljeno 27. listopada 2020., na https://pubs.niaaa.nih.gov/publications/arh27-3/209-219.htm

[7] Becker, 2002; Block, 2020; Goodman, 2011; Gottlieb, 2010; Henninger, 1990; Higgs, 1994; Hoppe, 1993; Kaitlin, et. al., 1987; Kazman, 1990; Klein and Tabarrok, Undated; Peltzman, 1973, 1974, 1987A, 1987B, 2005; Romanach and Block, 2017; Sardi, 2007; Steinreich, 2005.

[8] Federal Bureau of Prisons (17. listopada 2020.). Pristupljeno 27. listopada 2020., na https://www.bop.gov/about/statistics/statistics_inmate_offenses.jsp

[9] Fiskalne godine 2015., prosječni trošak zatvaranja jednog saveznog zatvorenika iznosio je 31.977,65 dolara (87,61 dolara dnevno). Kalendarske godine 2015., 105.000 pojedinaca zatvoreno je u savezne zatvore zbog prekršaja povezanih s drogom.

[10] Block, 1993, 1996, 2007A, 2007B, 2007C, 2016; Block, Wingfield and Whitehead, 2003; Cussen and Block, 2000; Friedman, 1992; Hanke and Walters, 2016; Obioha and Block, 2012; Szasz, 1985, 1992; Thornton, 1991, 2020; Vance, 2012; Whalin and Block, 2017.

[11] CBS, 2020; Templeton, 2020; Lennard, 2020.

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[2] In economic parlance these are substitutes. If the price of tea rose, people would tend to substitute coffee. Ditto for wine and beer.

[3] "How Is Spice Made?" (2015, June 22). Retrieved November 10, 2020, from https://archives.drugabuse.gov/blog/post/how-spice-made

[4] Engrossed Bill of Rights, September 25, 1789; General Records of the United States Government; Record Group 11; National Archives. Although 12 amendments were originally proposed, the 10 that were ratified became the Bill of Rights in 1791.

[5] Well, we take that back. There were bureaucratic jobs aplenty for police, jail guards, etc. Nor can we ever forget about the "Baptists and bootleggers." Nothing productive came out of this sorry episode that was unambiguously beneficial.

[6] Mann, R. E., Dr. (n.d.). "The Epidemiology of Alcoholic Liver Disease". Retrieved October 27, 2020, from https://pubs.niaaa.nih.gov/publications/arh27-3/209-219.htm

[7] Becker, 2002; Block, 2020; Goodman, 2011; Gottlieb, 2010; Henninger, 1990; Higgs, 1994; Hoppe, 1993; Kaitlin, et. al., 1987; Kazman, 1990; Klein and Tabarrok, Undated; Peltzman, 1973, 1974, 1987A, 1987B, 2005; Romanach and Block, 2017; Sardi, 2007; Steinreich, 2005.

[8] Federal Bureau of Prisons. (2020, October 17). Retrieved October 27, 2020, from https://www.bop.gov/about/statistics/statistics_inmate_offenses.jsp

[9] In fiscal year 2015, the average cost of incarceration per federal inmate was $31,977.65 ($87.61 per day). In calendar year 2015, 105,000 individuals were incarcerated in Federal prisons for drug related offenses.

[10] Block, 1993, 1996, 2007A, 2007B, 2007C, 2016; Block, Wingfield and Whitehead, 2003; Cussen and Block, 2000; Friedman, 1992; Hanke and Walters, 2016; Obioha and Block, 2012; Szasz, 1985, 1992; Thornton, 1991, 2020; Vance, 2012; Whalin and Block, 2017.

[11] CBS, 2020; Templeton, 2020; Lennard, 2020.

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2009.), sadrže podatke koji pokazuju da se tablice oslanjaju na dosljednost koncepcija, definicija i klasifikacija te naglašavaju najvažnije. Istovremeno, opisuju sadržaj svake tablice te njihovu uzajamnu povezanost. Također spominju izvedene agregate koji ukazuju na veličinu turizma (Statistička komisija UN-a, 2008.).

Na temelju gore navedenih tablica, Dwyer, Forsyth & Spurr (2004.) naglašavaju da TSA omogućava korištenje okvira novčanog tijeka koji je moguće slijediti od turističkog potrošača do proizvodne jedinice ili dobavljača, budući da je TSA standardna metoda po kojoj turizam pridonosi glavnim ekonomskim agregatima, poput domaćeg bruto proizvoda, stope zaposlenosti, dodane vrijednosti i potrošnje. Gore opisana TSA metoda izračunava gospodarsku djelatnost koja se odnosi na turizam pomoću potražnje, ponude, poreza, plaća, trgovine i investicija. Ti su elementi kvantificirani da daju uravnoteženu sliku ponude i potražnje roba i usluga u turističkoj ekonomiji i mogu biti ispitani pojedinačno i kao dijelom agregata. TSA, kao mjera dodane vrijednosti, nas izvješćuje o ukupnoj potrošnji koju turizam čini u nacionalnoj proizvodnji (Dwyer, Forsyth & Spurr, 2004.).

Budući da je TSA složena metoda, istražuju je brojni autori. Leidner (2004.) definira TSA kao okvir statističkog računovodstva u turizmu, jer ona mjeri robu i usluge u skladu s međunarodnim standardima, konceptima, klasifikacijama i definicijama koje dozvoljavaju dosljedno uspoređivanje s ostalim industrijama u državi i među državama. Frangialli i Svjetska trgovačka organizacija (WTO) (2006.) preporučuju TSA kao osnovni instrument pri kreiranju politike EU-a kako bi se podigla vjerodostojnost turizma kao alata gospodarskog razvoja. Bederoff (2005.) tvrdi da su dobrobiti od TSA za turizam nebrojene i za države poput Švedske, te je posljednjih godina TSA prepoznata kao najvažniji alat za kreiranje politike. Kako bi dokazao da je TSA važna statistička metoda, Frechtling (2013.) dodaje da je ova metoda izniman alat za mjerenje direktnih učinaka turističke potrošnje na nacionalno

data showing how the tables rely on consistency between concepts, definitions and classifications and highlight those aspects that are the most important. At the same time, they also describe the contents of each table and their interconnections. They also introduce various aggregates that could be derived to indicate the size of tourism (Statistical Commission United Nations, 2008).

Based on the above set of tables, Dwyer, Forsyth & Spurr (2004) emphasizes that TSA provide a framework of cash flows that may be traced from a tourist consumer to a manufacturing unit or supplier in the economy, since TSA are a standard method by which tourism contributes to the main economic aggregates, including gross domestic product, employment, added value and consumption.. The TSA method presented above is designed to provide a measure of tourism-related economic activity through demand, supply, taxes, wages, trade and investment. The aforementioned components are identified and quantified to provide a balanced picture of the supply and demand for goods and services in the tourism economy and allow them to be examined individually and in aggregate. TSA, as a measure of added value, tell us instead of total expenditure what the contribution of tourism to national production has been (Dwyer, Forsyth & Spurr, 2004).

Due to the complexity of TSA, many authors have researched TSA. Leidner (2004) defined TSA as a framework for statistical accounting in the field of tourism, as they measure goods and services in accordance with international standards, concepts, classifications and definitions that allow consistent comparisons with other industries in each country and between countries. Frangialli & WTO (2006) recommend the use of TSA as a basic instrument in EU policymaking to enhance the credibility of tourism as a tool for economic development. Further observations are added by Bederoff (2005), who states that the benefits of using TSA for tourism are numerous and for countries such as Sweden, TSA have been recognized as the most important policy-making tool for many

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godspodarstvo. S njim je suglasan i McArthur (2015.), koji smatra da TSA metoda olakšava kreatorima politike usporedbu turizma s drugim ekonomskim sektorima na temelju usporedivih koncepata poput stope zaposlenosti, BDP-a i plaća. Stoga je TSA usklađen sa sustavom nacionalnih računa koji imaju jasno definiran pristup mjerenju ekonomskog sektora. Baš zbog činjenice da autori imaju tako različita mišljenja, Hadjikakou, Chenoweth, Miller, Druckman & Li (2014.) ističu da, gledano iz perspektive države, podaci dobiveni iz deset tablica služe za prepoznavanje profitabilnijeg turizma i daju vrijedan uvid, što pomaže poboljšanju turističke politike. To potvrđuje i Hara (2008.), koji i dodaje da je kreiranje TSA omogućilo uvid u neprocjenjive podatke o tome gdje turisti troše novac i spoznaje koji sektori direktno profitiraju i ovise o njihovoj potrošnji. To TSA čini odgovarajućim alatom za definiranje obujma kao i opće važnosti turističkog sektora.

Premda su TSA najkorisniji alati za ocjenu doprinosa turizma ekonomiji, radovi Wua, Liua, Songa, Liua & Fua (2019.), Frenta (2018.) i Vukasovića (2017.) govore da su njihov sastav i praktična primjena u mnogim državama i regijama ograničeni iz razloga što nema adekvatnog znanja te zbog toga što je priprema TSA skupa i zahtijeva puno vremena. Zatim, odvajanje podataka o turizmu od tablica nacionalnog *inputa/outputa* može biti komplicirano te se TSA metode obično uvodi kasno, što ograničava njihovu praktičnu primjenu. Njihove navode potvrđuje izjava Antolinija & Grassinija (2019.) da samo sedam država članica EU–a redovito generira ekonomske pokazatelje TSA, usprkos svim ohrabrenjima Eurostata.

Ali unatoč svemu tome, Frechtling (2013.) vjeruje da bi se uvođenjem TSA pokazale brojne dobrobiti za kreatore politike, industrijske dužnosnike, radnike u turizmu i ostale, budući da satelitski računi imaju posebnu vrijednost jer su vjerodostojni, sveobuhvatni i usporedivi. Kako bi unaprijedili primjenu TSA u praksi, Wu, Liu, Song,

years. In order to prove the importance of the TSA statistical method, with its claim, Frechtling (2013) adds that this method is an exceptional tool for measuring the direct effects of tourism consumption on the national economy. His view is joined by McArthur (2015), who argues that using TSA enables policy makers to compare tourism with other economic sectors based on comparable concepts such as employment, GDP and wages. Therefore, TSA are aligned with a system of national accounts that have a well-defined approach for measuring the economic sector. Due to the numerous opinions of many authors, Hadjikakou, Chenoweth, Miller, Druckman & Li, (2014) point out that from a country perspective, data obtained using ten relevant tables can be used to identify more profitable tourism and provide valuable insight, which may then be applied to inform and improve tourism policy. This is also confirmed by Hara (2008), who adds that the creation of a TSA provides invaluable data on where tourists spend their money and the extent to which different sectors directly benefit and depend on their spending, making them a suitable tool for describing such size as well as the general importance of the tourism sector.

Although TSAs are the most useful tool for assessing the contribution of tourism to the economy, the works of Wu, Liu, Song, Liu & Fu (2019), Frent (2018), and Vukasovic (2017) indicate that their composition and practical use are limited in many countries or regions for reasons , which primarily result from the preparation of TSA, because in some countries or regions they do not have adequate knowledge, their preparation is very time consuming and expensive; secondly, separating tourist data from national accounts or input / output tables can be complicated and TSA are often released late, what limiting their use in practice. His allegations only further reinforce Antolini & Grassini's (2019) statement that currently only seven countries in the EU regularly produce key economic indicators and TSAs, despite all the encouragement from Eurostat.

Liu & Fu (2019.) uvode inovativan internetski informacijski sustav, koji integrira funkcije u čitavom proizvodnom lancu. To uključuje unos i pohranu podataka te upravljanje podacima, sastavljanje tablica i statističku analizu, prognozu scenarija te procjenu politike, na temelju tablica koje kreira sustav. Ukratko, sustav koji su stvorili Wu, Liu, Song, Liu & Fu (2019.) je u stanju učinkovito spremati podatke, upravljati njima te automatski i redovito kreirati TSA master tablice. To uvelike olakšava posao akademskim skupinama i industriji, a TSA se razvija i primjenjuje. Kako bi angažirali države da sudjeluju u kreiranju TSA, Frent & Fretchling (2015.) su predstavili program koji usklađuje određeni TSA sa standardima Ujedinjenih naroda. Proces procjene usklađenosti ima nekoliko koraka:

1. odabir države

2. prikupljanje podataka o metodologiji te predstavljanje tih podataka

3. potrebno je usporediti definicije, klasifikacije, metodologiju, izvore podataka, tablice i makroekonomske agregate sa standardima Ujedinjenih naroda te identificirati odstupanja

4. preporuka veće usklađenosti TSA u državi sa standardima Ujedinjenih naroda.

Rad autora pokazuje da stručnjaci naporno rade kako bi olakšali kreiranje TSA i olakšali usporedivost podataka dobivenih TSA-om za svaku državu, pojednostavnjujući kreiranje i spremnost za upotrebu.

Prema tome, zbog prednosti i korisnosti TSA metode te rješenja koja ona nudi u proizvodnji, htjeli smo pokazati složenost i korisnost ove metode, za koju smo izradili analizu učinkovitosti za nacionalne račune Slovenije, Austrije, Italije i Njemačke. Odlučili smo analizirati i usporediti ove tri države sa Slovenijom jer su one naši najveći izvozni partneri u području turizma. Budući da je slovensko tržište malo, bitno je izvoziti turizam jer će bez izvoznog turizma slovenski turizam propasti. Ovo potkrepljuju

But despite all this, Frechtling (2013) believes that with the introduction of the TSA, there are many additional benefits that policy makers, industry officials, tourism industry workers and others should be aware of, as satellite accounts have special value in that they are credible, comprehensive and comparable. To improve and maximize the use of TSA in practice Wu, Liu, Song, Liu & Fu (2019) introduce an innovative web-based information system that integrates functions across the entire assembly process chain. This encompasses data entry, data storage and management, as well as compiling tables and producing statistical analysis and other applications such as statistical analysis, scenario forecasting, and policy evaluation based on tables created by the system. In short, the system created by Wu, Liu, Song, Liu & Fu (2019) is capable of effectively storing, managing data entry, and automatically and regularly assembling TSA master tables, which provides guidance and emphasis to academic groups and industry for the development and use of TSAs. In order to increase the involvement of countries in the production of TSA, Frent & Fretchling (2015) present a program to determine the compliance of a particular TSA with United Nations standards. The conformity assessment process is based on several of the following steps:

1. select a country

2. obtain data on methodology and presentation of results

3. it is necessary to compare definitions, classifications, methodology, data sources, presentation tables and macroeconomic aggregates with United Nations standards and to identify deviations from these

4. to make recommendations for greater TSA compliance in the country with United Nations standards.

The authors' work shows that experts are working hard to facilitate the production of TSAs and to enable comparability of the data obtained by the TSA method in each country with each other,

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statistički podaci koji dokazuju važnost izvoza u ovoj dinamičnoj i brzorazvijajućoj industriji. Prema statističkim podacima, slovenski turizam je 2016. ostvario više od 10 milijuna noćenja, što smješta Sloveniju iznad europskog prosjeka. U Sloveniji su inozemni turisti ostvarili 3 032 256 dolazaka i 7 342 118 noćenja. To čini 12%-tni rast u broju dolazaka i 11%-ni rast u broju noćenja, u odnosu na 2015. S druge strane, domaći turisti su ostvarili 1 285 248 dolazaka i 3 837 761 noćenja. To čini 5%-ni rast u broju dolazaka i 3%-ni rast u broju noćenja. Najveći broj noćenja evidentiran je od strane turista iz tri navedene zemlje, te ih to smješta na prva tri mjesta u ostvarenim noćenjima. U praksi, to znači da turisti iz Austrije, Italije, Njemačke, Hrvatske, Nizozemske, Ujedinjenog Kraljevstva, Mađarske, Srbije, Izraela i Češke čine 42.6% svih turističkih noćenja u Sloveniji, ili 64.9% svih noćenja svih stranih turista. Usprkos trenutno viokim brojkama, dobra vijest za slovenski turizam je da Slovenija nastavlja s rekordnim brojem dolazaka i noćenja iz navedenih zemalja za 7-9% (STB, 2017.). Na temelju dobivenih podatka za Sloveniju, Austriju, Italiju i Njemačku, moguće je izračunati glavne agregate TSA za 2007., 2008., 2009., 2014., 2015. i 2016.

EMPIRIJSKI DIO

Metode rada

Za potrebe empirijskog dijela, koristili smo kvantitativno istraživanje, u kojem smo objedinili temeljne materijale s podacima dobivenima standardnim mjernim procedurama (Moon, 1998.). Prema tvrdnjama Myersa (2009.), takvo istraživanje stavlja naglasak na brojke koje se pripisuju vrijednostima na kojima se grade teorijske konstrukcije. Proučavani fenomen je znanstveno podržan te je istraživanje idealno, budući da je cilj našeg istraživanja fokusiran na rezulate. Istovremeno, stavili smo naglasak na pouzdanost, koju Mužić (2004.) opisuje kao

thereby facilitating the readiness and regular production of TSAs.

Therefore, because of the advantages and usefulness of the TSA method, and because of the solutions offered in the field of producing, we wanted to show the complexity and usefulness of this method, for which we made an analysis of the efficiency of the accounts in Slovenia, Austria, Italy and Germany. We decided to analyse and compare these three countries with Slovenia because they are our biggest export partners in the field of tourism. Due to the small size of the Slovenian market, it is important that we export tourism, since without such export, Slovenian tourism is doomed to collapse; this is supported by the statistical data which demonstrates how important export is in this very dynamic and rapidly developing industry. According to statistical data, Slovenian tourism in 2016 exceeded 10 million overnight stays, which places Slovenia above the European average. In Slovenia, foreign tourists generated 3032256 arrivals and 7342118 overnight stays, which represents a 12% increase in the number of arrivals and an 11% increase in the number of overnight stays compared to 2015. On the other hand, domestic tourists generated 1285248 arrivals and 3837761 overnight stays, which represents a 5% increase in the number of arrivals and a 3% increase in the number of overnight stays. The largest number of overnight stays was recorded by the tourists coming from the three aforementioned countries, which regarding overnight stays occupy the first three places. In practice this means that tourists from Austria, Italy, Germany, Croatia, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Hungary, Serbia, Israel and the Czech Republic generate 42.6% of all touristic overnight stays in Slovenia, or 64.9% of all overnight stays of all foreign guests. Despite the current high numbers, the good news for the Slovenian tourism is also that the country continues with a record growth of arrivals and overnight stays of tourists from the countries listed above by 7-9% (STB, 2017). Based on the data obtained for Slovenia, Austria, Italy and Germany,

tipičnu značajku kvantitativnog istraživanja. S ciljem provođenja kvantitativnog istraživanja, proveli smo komparativnu analizu sekundarnih podataka dobivenih iz baza statističkih podatka Eurostata, OECD-a (Organizacije za ekonomsku suradnju i razvoj) te Svjetske banke. Svi su prikupljeni podaci najprije uneseni u elektronsku bazu podataka u Excelu te su potom izvezeni u SPSS program (Statistički paket za društvene znanosti).

Pripremajući teorijsku pozadinu, možemo zaključiti da autori naglašavaju prednosti i korist TSA metode za demonstraciju stvarnog učinka koji turizam ima na nacionalni BDP. Iz tog razloga tvrdimo da je dodana turistička vrijednost izračunata TSA metodom (direktni i indirektni učinci) na nacionalna gospodarstva Slovenije, Austrije, Italije i Njemačke (izražena u postocima BDP-a) viša za barem 2% u usporedbi s dodanom turističkom vrijednošću nacionalnoj ekonomiji (ostale metode mjere bez indirektnih utjecaja na turizam). Kako bismo potvrdili tvrdnju da su pokazatelji uspjeha turizma u Sloveniji, Austriji, Italiji i Njemačkoj u razdoblju od 2014.–2016., prema analizi TSA, u prosjeku bolji nego u razdoblju od 2008.–2010., koristili smo t-test za nezavisne uzorke, koji se koristi za uspoređivanje nezavisnih uzoraka kako bi se odredilo postoje li statistički značajne razlike između dviju varijabli (De Sa, 2007.), a prije toga smo provjerili pretpostavku ekvivalentnosti varijance pomoću Levenovog testa.

Prikaz rezultata

Ova analiza je pokazala (na temelju tradicionalnih procjena turističke industrije za nacionalne ekonomije Slovenije, Austrije, Italije i Njemačke) da je izračunata dodana turistička vrijednost doista manja za barem 2% od izračunate turističke vrijednosti dobivene TSDA metodom, što potvrđuje svrsishodnost korištenja TSA metode kao sredstva koje demonstrira stvaran gospodarski doprinos turizma na nacionalnoj razini (Jones & Munday, 2010.). Kako bismo potvrdili gore

it is possible to achieve the calculation of the main aggregates of TSA for the years 2007, 2008, 2009, 2014, 2015 and 2016.

EMPIRICAL PART

Working Methods

For the purposes of empirical work, we have used quantitative research, in which we have basic material and collected data obtained through standardized measurement procedures (Moon, 1998); Since, according to Myers (2009), such research emphasizes the figures that attribute the values on which theoretical constructs are structured and that the functioning of the phenomenon studied is scientifically advocated, this research is ideal, since the aim of our research was result oriented. At the same time, we placed great emphasis on reliability, which Mužić (2004) describes as a typical feature of quantitative research. For the purpose of conducting the quantitative survey, we have carried out a comparative analysis of secondary data obtained from Eurostat, OECD and International World Bank statistical databases. All the collected data were first entered into an electronic database in Excel and then exported into the SPSS program (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences).

In preparing the theoretical background, we may conclude that the authors highlight the advantageousness and usefulness of the TSA method for demonstrating the real impact of tourism on a country's GDP. For this reason, we made the claim that the calculated tourist value added by the TSA method (direct and indirect effects) on the national economy in Slovenia, Austria, Italy and Germany (as a % of GDP) is higher by at least 2% as calculated tourist value added to the national economy (other methods measure without indirect effects of tourism). To verify the claim that tourism performance indicators in Slovenia, Austria, Italy and Germany were in 2014–2016, in the analysis of TSA, better on average than in 2008–2010, we used the independent sample t-test to check for catheters,

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TABLICA 1. UČINAK TURIZMA U ODABRANIM ZEMLJAMA ZA RAZDOBLJE OD 2007.-2010. I 2014.-2016.
TABLE 1. THE EFFECT OF TOURISM IN THE SELECTED COUNTRIES FOR THE YEARS 2007-2010 AND 2014-2016

	N	ARITMETIČKA SREDINA ARITHMETIC MEAN	STANDARDNA DEVIJACIJA STANDARD DEVIATION	RAZLIKA DIFFERENCE	t	p
Direktni učinak (u % BDP-a) Direct effect (in % GDP)	28	3,72	0,774			
				6,61	14,326	<0,001
Ukupni učinak (u % BDP-a) Total effect (in % GDP)	28	10,33	2,186			

Razlika / Difference	t			p		
6,61	14,326			<0,001		

TABLICA 2. UČINAK TURIZMA U AUSTRIJI ZA RAZDOBLJE OD 2007.-2010. I 2014.-2016.
TABLE 2. THE EFFECT OF TOURISM IN AUSTRIA FOR THE YEARS 2007-2010 AND 2014-2016

	N	ARITMETIČKA SREDINA ARITHMETIC MEAN	STANDARDNA DEVIJACIJA STANDARD DEVIATION	RAZLIKA DIFFERENCE	t	p
Direktni učinak (u % BDP-a) Direct effect (in % GDP)	7	4,78	0,458			
				8,50	20,749	<0,001
Ukupni učinak (u % BDP-a) Total effect (in % GDP)	7	13,28	1,280			

Razlika / Difference	t			p		
8,50	20,749			<0,001		

TABLICA 3. UČINAK TURIZMA U NJEMAČKOJ ZA RAZDOBLJE OD 2007.-2010. I 2014.-2016.
TABLE 3. THE EFFECT OF TOURISM IN GERMANY FOR THE YEARS 2007-2010 AND 2014-2016

	N	ARITMETIČKA SREDINA ARITHMETIC MEAN	STANDARDNA DEVIJACIJA STANDARD DEVIATION	RAZLIKA DIFFERENCE	t	p
Direktni učinak (u % BDP-a) Direct effect (in % GDP)	7	3,54	0,271			
				4,73	23,738	<0,001
Ukupni učinak (u % BDP-a) Total effect (in % GDP)	7	8,26	0,559			

Razlika / Difference	t			p		
4,73	23,738			<0,001		

TABLICA 4. UČINAK TURIZMA U ITALIJI ZA RAZDOBLJE OD 2007.-2010. I 2014.-2016.
TABLE 4. THE EFFECT OF TOURISM IN ITALY FOR THE YEARS 2007-2010 AND 2014-2016

	N	ARITMETIČKA SREDINA ARITHMETIC MEAN	STANDARDNA DEVIJACIJA STANDARD DEVIATION	RAZLIKA DIFFERENCE	t	p
Direktni učinak (u % BDP-a) Direct effect (in % GDP)	7	3,63	0,415			
				5,53	18,792	<0,001
Ukupni učinak (u % BDP-a) Total effect (in % GDP)	7	9,16	0,877			
Razlika / Difference	t			p		
5,53	18,792			<0,001		

TABLICA 5. UČINAK TURIZMA U SLOVENIJI ZA RAZDOBLJE OD 2007.-2010. I 2014.-2016.
TABLE 5. THE EFFECT OF TOURISM IN SLOVENIA FOR THE YEARS 2007-2010 AND 2014-2016

	N	ARITMETIČKA SREDINA ARITHMETIC MEAN	STANDARDNA DEVIJACIJA STANDARD DEVIATION	RAZLIKA DIFFERENCE	t	p
Direktni učinak (u % BDP-a) Direct effect (in % GDP)	7	2,93	0,388			
				7,69	14,991	<0,001
Ukupni učinak (u % BDP-a) Total effect (in % GDP)	7	10,62	1,390			
Razlika / Difference	t			p		
7,69	14,991			<0,001		

navedenu tvrdnju, provjerili smo pretpostavku jednosmjerne analize varijance Levenovim testom te smo potom proveli t-test za nezavisne uzorke.

Tablice 1-5 jasno pokazuju prednosti TSA metode, budući da ona cjelovito i eksplicitno odražava turizam kroz njegove komponente (Pham, 2019.). Stoga, možemo reći da svaka država koja je ozbiljna oko turizma treba čim prije ažurirati praćenje turističkih tijekova te ih pratiti koristeći metodu TSA. Samo se kvantificiranjem ukupne gospodarske vrijednosti turizma može pridonijeti strateškoj percepciji vrijednosti turizma, vezano za

which is used to compare independent samples to determine if there are statistically significant differences between the two variables (De Sa, 2007), prior to which we verified the assumption on the equivalence of variance with Leven test.

Presentation of the results

This analysis has shown, in particular, that the calculated tourist value added, based on traditional estimates of the tourism industry per national economy in Slovenia, Austria, Italy and Germany, is indeed less by at least 2% than the calculated

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njegov utjecaj na ponudu i *downstream* industrije nacionalnog gospodarstva (Kubičková, Michálková & Fodranová, 2017.).

Nastavno na dokazanu učinkovitost TSA metode, kako je prikazano u prethodnim tablicama – koju Frent & Frechtling (2015.) opisuju kao izvanrednu metodu koja mjeri direktan gospodarski utjecaj turizma na nacionalnu ekonomiju – naglašavamo da je to jedina metoda koja proizvodi makroekonomske agregate direktno usporedive s BDP-om, stopom zaposlenosti te drugim elementima nacionalnog sustava računa, što su sve preduvjeti za ispitivanje kakav je učinak nedavna gospodarska kriza imala na turizam. Time smo htjeli pokazati da se TSA metodom može doći do osnovnih informacija koje određuju odgovor koji turistička industrija ima na takve izazove (Papatheodorou, Rosselo & Xiao, 2010.). Ona naglašava vjerodostojnost, integritet (Frechtling, 2013.) i usporedivost podataka s turizmom, po državama i godinama (Buccellato, Webber & White, 2010.). Kako bismo pokazali utjecaj krize, analizirali smo pokazatelje izvrsnosti za sve četiri države (Austriju, Italiju, Njemačku i Sloveniju) od 2014.-2016., za koje tvrdimo da su u prosjeku bolji od onih između 2007. i 2010. Usprkos različitim mišljenjima autora, donja analiza pokazuje glavne turističke pokazatelje za sve četiri zemlje, i rezultira neznačajnim t-testom, koji nije potvrdio da je turizam u ove četiri zemlje bio uspješniji u razdoblju od 2007.-2010. nego što je to bio između 2014. i 2016 (Tablica 6). Dapače, ona rezultira vjerodostojnim pokazateljima koje će analizirati turističke državne institucije, industrija te svi dionici turizma dobivši usporediv i jasan uvid u turističku stvarnost (OECD, 2000.) kao i u utjecaj raznih drugih faktora. U našem slučaju, gospodarska kriza je odabrana s obzirom na opseg turizma u svakoj pojedinoj državi. Za eksperiment gore navedenih tvrdnji koristili smo t-test za nezavisne uzorke te smo ranije ispitali pretpostavku jednosmjerne analize varijance Levenovim testom.

tourist value added TSA value, thus confirming the expediency of using TSA as a means of demonstrating the real economic contribution of tourism at national level (Jones & Munday, 2010) To verify the above statement, we first checked the assumption of one-way analysis of variance with Leven test and then carried out the t-test for independent samples.

The above tables clearly show the advantages of the TSA method, since the TSA method fully and explicitly captures tourism through its components (Pham, 2019). Therefore, we can agree that every country which is serious about tourism should update the monitoring of tourist flows as soon as possible and monitor them according to the method of TSA. It is only by quantifying the total economic value of tourism that it is possible to contribute to a strategic perception of the value of tourism in connection with its impact on the supply and downstream industries of the national economy (Kubičková, Michálková & Fodranová, 2017).

Below, due to the demonstrated efficiency of the TSA method in the tables above – described by Frent & Frechtling (2015) as an exceptional method that measures the direct economic impacts of tourism on the national economy – we highlight it as the only method that produces macroeconomic aggregates directly comparable to the GDP of the country, national employment and other elements of the national system of national accounts, required to test the impact of the recent economic crisis on tourism. By examining the impact of the recent economic crisis on tourism, we wished to demonstrate that the basic information required to determine the responsiveness of the tourism industry to such challenges (Papatheodorou, Rosselo & Xiao, 2010) may be obtained by the TSA method. This therefore, highlights credibility, integrity (Frechtling, 2013) and the comparability of data with tourism, both across countries and between years (Buccellato, Webber & White, 2010). To show the impact of the crisis, we analysed the performance indicators for all four countries (Austria, Italy, Germany and Slovenia) 2014-2016,

TABLICA 6. TURISTIČKI POKAZATELJI ZA ODABRANE ZEMLJE ZA RAZDOBLJE OD 2007.-2010. I 2014.-2016.
TABLE 6. TOURISM INDICATORS FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES IN THE PERIOD 2007-2010 AND 2014-2016

	PERIOD	N	ARITMETIČKA SREDINA ARITHMETIC MEAN	STANDARDNA DEVIJACIJA STANDARD DEVIATION	t	p
Domaći turizam po glavi stanovnika Domestic tourism per capita	2007-2010	16	3,07	0,770	-0,259	0,399
	2014-2016	12	3,15	0,865		
Dolazni turizam po glavi stanovnika Inbound tourism per capita	2007-2010	15	1,26	0,894	-0,780	0,222
	2014-2016	12	1,55	1,020		
Odlazni turizam po glavi stanovnika Outbound tourism per capita	2007-2010	14	1,41	0,702	-0,046	0,473
	2014-2016	12	1,42	0,622		
Primici po glavi stanovnika (EUR) Receipts per capita (EUR)	2007-2010	16	1008,9	574,14	-0,344	0,367
	2014-2016	12	1089,6	667,05		
Potrošnja po glavi stanovnika (EUR) Expenditure per capita (EUR)	2007-2010	16	732,6	271,12	-0,184	0,428
	2014-2016	12	753,8	341,28		
Broj zaposlenih na svakih 1000 stanovnika Employees per 1000 inhabitants	2007-2010	10	25,24	6,509	0,148	0,443
	2014-2016	6	24,78	4,909		

Diskusija

Gornjom analizom smo s jedne strane potvrdili tvrdnje brojnih autora koji kažu da TSA metoda omogućava precizno mjerenje veličine turističkog sektora (Rossouw, Saayman & Saayman, 2010.), a s druge strane smo naglasili tendenciju prihvaćanja TSA metode kao jedinog odgovarajućeg načina mjerenja gospodarske važnosti turizma na nacionalnoj razini (Jones & Li, 2015.). Također je bitno da sve zemlje, bez iznimke, uzmu u obzir metodologiju Ujedinjenih naroda prilikom dizajniranja TSA metode jer, u slučaju polovičnog pridržavanja metodologije, glavna svrha TSA metode bit će oslabljena, a glavna svrha je usporedivost učinka mjera na turizam u svim zemljama (Frent & Fretchling, 2015.). Iz gornjih tablica,

which we claimed to be better on average than in 2007-2010. Despite the differing opinions of the authors, the analysis below shows the overall analysis of the main tourist indicators of all four countries, resulting in insignificant t-test that did not confirm that tourism in all four countries was higher in 2007-2010 than in 2014-2016 (Table 6). Thus, providing credible benchmarks for national tourist authorities, industry and all tourism stakeholders with comparable, and clear insights into the realities of tourism (OECD, 2000) as well as the impact of various other factors. In our case, the economic crisis was selected with regard to the extent of tourism in each country. For the experiment of the above claims we used the t-test for independent samples and checked the assumption of one-way analysis of variance with the Leven test beforehand.

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koje prikazuju učinkovitost statističke metode za turizam, vidljivo je zašto je TSA metoda općenito prepoznata kao standardni alat kojim se mjeri doprinos turizma nacionalnoj ekonomiji (Wu, Liu, Song, Liu & Fu, 2019.). Zbog dokazane učinkovitosti možemo tvrditi da je implementacija ove metode nedovoljno iskorištena u praksi, unatoč činjenici da su brojni znanstvenici uveli TSA metodu u svojim zemljama, uključujući Njemačku (Ahlert, 2007. in Wu, Liu, Song, Liu & Fu, 2019.), Island (Frenz, 2018. in Wu, Liu, Song, Liu & Fu, 2019.), Nizozemsku (Heerschap et al., 2005. in Wu, Liu, Song, Liu & Fu, 2019.), Irsku (Kenneally & Jakee, 2012. in Wu, Liu, Song, Liu & Fu, 2019.), Indiju (Munjal, 2013. in Wu, Liu, Song, Liu & Fu, 2019.) i Tanzaniju (Sharma & Olsen, 2005. in Wu, Liu, Song, Liu & Fu, 2019.). Ukratko, TSA metodom je moguće realizirati i pojednostaviti dobivene podatke – a koji ne uključuju podatke ni o čemu drugom osim o turističkoj industriji – ocjenu sveukupnog gospodarskog učinka turizma te analizu turističke politike i turističkih prognoza, što predstavlja izazov svim tvorcima gospodarske politike na svim razinama vlasti (Rossouw & Saayman, 2011.).

Koristeći TSA metodu za demonstraciju pokazatelja turističkog uspjeha za odabrane godine, pokazali smo učinke posljednje ekonomske krize, za koju BMJ (2013.) kaže da je snažno utjecala na sve države svijeta. Te indicije podupiru pokazatelji Svjetske banke, koje možemo pronaći u radu koji potpisuju Eugenio-Martina & Campos-Soria (2014.) te koje pokazuju da je 2009. bruto domaći proizvod (BDP) po glavi stanovnika niži za 3.39%, dok je u zemljama Europske Unije niži za 4.74%, a u SAD-u za 4.37%. Međutim, kad je u pitanju turistička industrija, autori nisu tako jednoobrazni. Neki autori, poput Papatheodoroua, Rosellóa & Xiaoa (2010.), smatraju da turizam podrazumijeva diskrecijski (neograničeni) prihod i tradicionalno predstavlja industriju koja je osjetljiva na ekonomsku

Discussion

By carrying out the above analysis we confirmed on one hand the statements of many authors who claim that that TSA provide accurate measurements of the size of the tourism sector (Rossouw, Saayman & Saayman, 2010), and on the other further reinforced the tendency that the TSA method should become accepted as the only suitable way of measuring the economic significance of tourism at the national level (Jones & Li, 2015). It is also important that all countries, without exception, should take into account the United Nations methodology when designing the TSA, since only partial adherence to the methodology impedes one of the main purposes of the TSA, which is concerned with the comparability of impact measurements on tourism across countries (Frent & Fretchling, 2015). From the above tables which show the effectiveness of the statistical method for tourism monitoring TSA, it may be seen why the TSA are generally recognized as standard tools for measuring the contribution of tourism to the national economy (Wu, Liu, Song, Liu & Fu, 2019). Due to their demonstrated effectiveness, it may be argued that the implementation of this method remains underused in practice, despite the fact that different scientists have introduced the development of TSA in various countries, including Germany (Ahlert, 2007 in Wu, Liu, Song, Liu & Fu, 2019), Iceland (Frenz, 2018 in Wu, Liu, Song, Liu & Fu, 2019), the Netherlands (Heerschap et al., 2005 in Wu, Liu, Song, Liu & Fu, 2019), Ireland (Kenneally & Jakee, 2012 in Wu, Liu, Song, Liu & Fu, 2019), India (Munjal, 2013 in Wu, Liu, Song, Liu & Fu, 2019) and Tanzania (Sharma & Olsen, 2005 in Wu, Liu, Song, Liu & Fu, 2019). In short, with the data acquired by the TSA method - which does not include information about anything other than the tourism industry - the assessment of the overall economic impact of tourism, the analysis of tourism policy and tourism forecasting, which are challenges that all economic policy-makers on all levels of government are facing, may be realized and facilitated (Rossouw & Saayman, 2011).

neizvjesnost i nestabilnost. To znači da se, u slučaju teških ekonomskih prilika, od potrošača očekuje da će odabrati ne trošiti kapital na osnovne životne potrebe, kao što su hrana, dom ili potrebe obitelji. S druge strane, autori poput Ogorelca (2001., str. 95) tvrde da, provjerivši statističke podatke, valja primijetiti da je turizam jedan od rijetkih gospodarskih sektora koji bilježi rast čak i u vremenima svjetske ekonomske recesije. Usprkos različitim mišljenjima autora, gore opisane analize ukazuju na učinke krize, koja se reflektira na pad turističkih tijekova. Ali možemo potvrditi rezultate istraživanja koje su proveli Eugenio-Martina & Campos Soria (2014.) i koji tvrde da je europski turizam za vrijeme krize bio u padu. Ovo dokazuje važnost ovakve analize turizma putem TSA metode, kako navode Kolli, Munjal & Sharma (2014.). Takve analize nisu važne samo radi praćenja turističke aktivnosti unutar gospodarstva nego i zato jer predstavljaju osnovu koja će tvorcima politike pomoći u formuliranju odgovarajućih turističkih politika. Ipak, sudeći prema gore navedenim podacima, možemo biti optimistični jer se turizam oporavio iznimno brzo u godinama koje su uslijedile nakon krize. Usprkos optimističnim statističkim pokazateljima, i turizam mora biti oprezan u današnje vrijeme političke nestabilnosti, Brexita i terorističkih napada koji se odnose na čitavu Europu i svijet, budući da je europski turizam suočen s najvećim izazovima od 1945. U svezi s tim, Hamper (2016.) smatra da je Europa, uključujući i četiri analizirane zemlje, kontinent s inovativnim pristupom situaciji koji će zadržati primat svjetske turističke supersile.

Međutim, unatoč rezultatima istraživanja koji kažu da je dodana vrijednost turizma izračunata tradicionalno u Sloveniji, Austriji, Italiji i Njemačkoj doista manja za barem 2% od one izračunate TSA metodom, nije moguće proizvesti svih 10 TSA tablica za sve godine, sa svim potrebnim podacima, budući da svaka od ove četiri zemlje ima svoje vlastite statističke podatke koji ne mjere sve potrebne turističke pokazatelje.

Using the TSA method to show indicators of tourism success for the selected years we demonstrated the impact of the last economic crisis, for which BMJ (2013) claims to have had a major impact on countries all over the world. These indications can be supported by the World Bank indicators that can be found in Eugenio-Martina & Campos-Soria (2014), and which show that the global gross domestic product (GDP) per capita in 2009 decreased by 3.39%, while it decreased by 4.74% and 4.37% for the countries of the European Union and the United States of America. However, in considering the tourism industry, the authors are no longer as uniform, since some authors, such as Papatheodorou, Rosselló & Xiao (2010), state that tourism involves discretionary income and is traditionally regarded as an industry that sensitive to economic uncertainty and volatility. This indicates that in difficult economic times, consumers are expected to prefer to retain capital for basic living needs, such as food, shelter and family needs. On the other hand, other authors such as Ogorelc (2001, p. 95) argue that when examining statistics, it should be noted that tourism is one of the few economic sectors that records growth even in periods of global economic recession. Despite the differing opinions of the authors, the above analysis indicated the impact of the crisis, which was reflected in the decline in tourist flows; thus we are able to confirm the results of the Eugenio-Martina & Campos Soria (2014) research, claiming that tourism in Europe was in decline during the crisis period. This has proved the importance of such an analysis of tourism through the TSA method, as cited by Kolli, Munjal & Sharma (2014). Such analyses are not only important for monitoring tourism activity in the economy but also for presenting the basis for policy makers to formulate appropriate tourism policies. Nevertheless, according to the above data, we can be optimistic, since tourism in the years after the crisis recovered exceptionally quickly. Despite optimistic statistical indicators, tourism must be very prudent, since nowadays there are issues such as political instability, Brexit and terrorist attacks

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Na kraju, ali ne manje važno, vjerujemo da bi sve četiri analizirane zemlje trebale usvojiti isti pristup mjerenju turizma temeljen na TSA metodi prikupljanja podataka, koji omogućava i holistički pristup mjerenju produktivnosti turističke industrije (Pham, 2019.).

Kako navode Rossouwa & Saaymanova (2011.), u prošlosti je gospodarski učinak mjeren *input-otput* modelima, koji uspješno pokrivaju neke gospodarske aspekte turizma, ali ne sve. To nas navodi na zaključak da su oni ne samo nepouzdani, nego i vrlo pristrani. Gornja analiza, koja se temelji na podacima prikupljenima TSA metodom, pruža mogućnost za dosljedno definiranje i primjenu podataka koji analiziraju sektore povezane s turizmom. Stoga bi, po našem mišljenju, u budućnosti bilo korisno ažurirati gore opisano istraživanje i proširiti ga na ostale europske države i države svijeta te tako podići valjanost istraživanja. Međutim, ažuriranje istraživanja zahtijeva veći angažman servisa odgovornih za statističko praćenje turizma u pojedinim državama te bi se tako izbjeglo uvrštavanje nepotpunih podataka kakve smo imali prilike vidjeti u samoj analizi.

ZAKLJUČAK

Dobivene rezultate istraživanja moguće je primijeniti za vođenje ekonomske politike u proučavanim državama, budući da oni ukazuju na to da je TSA metoda važan alat za mjerenje direktnih učinaka turističke potrošnje na nacionalna gospodarstva. Zbog njezinog značaja i složenosti, ona ima velik utjecaj na ekonomsku politiku ovih četiriju država, što znači da samo dobro upravljanje gospodarskim vidom turizma može biti alat za vođenje šire ekonomske politike.

Najvažniji znanstveni doprinosi ovog članka su:

❧ utjecaj TSA metode na ekonomsku veličinu turizma u pojedinoj državi, što je moguće zaključiti iz empirijskog dijela, koji kaže da je dodana vrijednost turizma izmjerena TSA

that include the whole of Europe and make global as well as European tourism face the biggest challenge since 1945. Hamper (2016) consequently feels that Europe, including the four analysed countries, as being a continent with an innovative approach to tackle the situation in order to preserve the primacy of the world tourist superpower.

However, despite the finding in the survey that the calculated value added by tourism based on traditional estimates of the tourism industry per national economy in Slovenia, Austria, Italy and Germany is indeed less by at least 2% than calculated tourism value added according to the TSA method, it is impossible to produce, for all analysed years, all 10 TSA tables with all the required data, since each of the four analysed countries have their own statistics that do not measure all necessary tourism indicators. Last but not least, we believe that all four analysed countries should adopt the same tourism measurement approach based on TSA data collection, thereby providing a holistic approach to measuring tourism industry productivity (Pham, 2019).

Despite the fact that, according to Rossouwa & Saaymanova (2011), in the past the economic impact of tourism was measured using input-output models, which successfully cover some of the economic effects of tourism, but not the whole economic impact. This leads to estimates that are not only unreliable, but also strongly biased; the above analysis, based on data obtained using TSA, has shown an opportunity for consistent definitions and use of data that breaks down the sectors related to tourism. Therefore, in our opinion, in the future, it would be worth upgrading the above survey through extension to other European and world countries, thus improving the validity of the research. However, such an upgrade of the research would require a greater engagement of those services that are responsible for statistical monitoring of tourism in individual countries, to avoid including incomplete data, such as we encountered in the analysis itself.

metodom u Sloveniji, Austriji, Italiji i Njemačkoj barem za 2% viša od dodane turističke vrijednosti izmjerene tradicionalnim metodama statističkog mjerenja turizma;

❧ utjecaj prošle ekonomske krize na turizam, kako to demonstrira usporedba pokazatelja turističkog uspjeha u četiri države, mjereno TSA metodom, pokazuje da od 2014. do 2016. pokazatelji nisu bili bolji nego što su to bili od 2007. do 2010., a to dokazuje utjecaj koji je kriza imala te sposobnost osnaživanja turizma nakon zadnje svjetske ekonomske krize.

U bliskoj budućnosti će uvođenje TSA metode biti prioritet u onim državama koje se žele ozbiljno baviti najvažnijom svjetskom industrijom - turizmom – budući da TSA omogućava pristup detaljnim podacima o priljevu turista u zemlju, što je vrlo korisno za inovativnost i kreiranje turističke politike. Zemlje koje već imaju dobro razvijeno statističko praćenje turizma unutar nacionalnih računa, po ovom pitanju imaju prednost jer one samo trebaju usvojiti metodologiju i koordinirati ju s međunarodnim metodološkim standardima praćenja TSA metodom.

CONCLUSION

The obtained research results may be used to guide economic policy in the countries studied, since the findings have indicated that TSA represent an important tool for measuring the direct effects of tourism consumption on national economies. Due to their magnitude and complexity, they have a significant impact on the economic policy of these four countries, which means that only appropriate management of the economic scope of tourism may be used as a tool to guide the wider economic policy.

The most important and, at the same time, the main scientific contributions of the article are:

❧ the impact of TSA on the economic size of tourism in an individual country, which can be deduced from the empirical part in which it turned out to that tourism added value measured by TSA in Slovenia, Austria, Italy and Germany is by at least 2% higher than the calculated tourism added value measured by traditional and established methods of statistical measurement of tourism;

❧ the impact of the last economic crisis on tourism, as demonstrated by the comparison of the tourism success indicators in the four countries measured according by the TSA method, where it turned out that between 2014-2016, the indicators were not better than in the period 2007-2010, which showed the impact of the crisis and the ability to restore and strengthen the scope of tourism after the last global economic crisis.

In the near future, the introduction of TSA monitoring will be a priority of those countries that seek to seriously address this most important global industry - tourism - as TSA provides detailed data on tourist flows in the country, that is useful in terms of innovation and tourism policy design. The countries that already have a well-developed statistical monitoring of tourism within the framework of national accounts have the advantage at this point, since they only have to do adapt the methodology and coordinate it with the international methodological standards for monitoring TSA.

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